

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,
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FLAX AND ITS SEED—A NEW VARIETY.

It is a subject of regret that the manufacture of flax makes such slow progress in the United States. In the Western States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, particularly, thousands of tons of the lint on the stalks are annually thrown away, and lie rotting in heaps in the fields, for the want—as the people who raise it tell us—of a proper machine for dressing it. At our State Cattle Show at Rochester, in 1851, we think, a machine was exhibited by a gentleman from some part of New-England, the principles of which were approved by those who examined it and its mode of operation. Since then we have neither seen nor heard of it. If it really be the thing required, its owner could make it an object to go into the flax-dressing business in Indiana and Illinois. Flax is there raised for the seed only, in making oil, and for exportation.

On passing a store in Dayton, Ohio, a short time since, our attention was arrested at seeing a pail of *yellow* flax seed sitting in the door, with a placard, and the words “for loaning,” written upon it. Stepping in, we inquired of the proprietor what that meant? He answered that it was a new kind of seed, recently discovered, and that those who had obtained it, were desirous of its further cultivation, and by this method of disposing of it, many farmers took small quantities, sowed it carefully, and returned a share of the crop. On examination, the seed was plump, fair, of usual size, and exactly the color of Canary seed, or straw-colored-drab. It was found, as we learned, near Urbana, Ohio, a few years since, by the owner of a field of flax—a single stalk, bearing a *white* flower, in the midst of the other flax. He marked this stalk, and when ripe, picked it, and sowed the seeds the next year. It has multiplied, until now there are many bushels of it—not for sale, but “loaning,” as at Dayton. We again heard of it in that neighborhood. What this new flax is to prove, whether any thing more than a variety, and that simply in the color of the seed, is yet to be known.

With the lint devoted to its proper use by the aid of a competent machine for dressing it, few crops grown at the West can be more remunerating than flax. It can, in proper alternations with other crops, be grown to an enormous extent in the fertile lands of the West. It is not there considered an exhausting crop; it cleans the land of weeds. After the crushed seed is exhausted of its oil, the cake is worth too.

an equal weight of Indian corn meal for feeding cattle; thus yielding two distinct and valuable products to the arts, and serving the producer the wherewithal to feed his stock, and a return, if need be, of much of the proper aliment to the soil for its reproduction.

THE TERRIER DOG.

In regard to dogs in general, we believe there are ten kept in the United States where one is needful; and as we pass through the country, and see the common race of villainous curs that haunt nearly every farm-house, and run yelping out from every dirty tenement in the villages, we almost wish that the whole race were extinct. As usually kept throughout our farming districts, dogs are an unmitigated nuisance. They are, among their own race, what alligator hogs and the common sheep are among farm stock—worse than nothing. But as we suppose that every man owning a farm or occupying one, will keep his dog, if not several, we feel disposed to instruct him, if he will listen to instruction, as to what sort of dog will do him some service.

A well-bred rat-terrier is a valuable creature on a farm. There are several varieties, the Isle of Skye terrier, with soft, long silky hair; the Scotch, with rough, long, wiry hair of almost every shade of color; the London terrier, usually black-and-tan in color, others white, sometimes spotted, tan-and-white; and the bull terrier. This last we have seen of all colors and sizes, above twenty pounds weight; but as they are a cross, more or less, with the bulldog, there is little truth or reliability in their breeding; and are not desirable for the purposes usually required of the others. The truly useful work of the terrier is that of destroying the vermin on the farm, and guarding the premises from intrusion at night. For these purposes, either the Scotch or London terrier is better than any other dog we have known. Always wakeful and vigilant, unappeasable at the voice, or the step of a stranger at night, they give warning of his approach, and will only cease their attacks at the command of some of the household. To be complete as a farm-dog, a terrier should be thorough-bred, of either the rough or smooth variety, and weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. Twenty pounds is the lightest, and thirty the heaviest weight that should be selected. Dogs lighter than twenty are not heavy enough to encounter large rats, minks, or weasels with sufficient dexterity, while those of 25 to 30 pounds are generally more active in their work, and do it up more effectually. We once had an 18 pound dog—a capital ratter he was, We also had one of 28 pounds, and they

always worked together on the farm. In hunting their game, the small one would frequently get bitten by a large rat, mink, or weasel, and sometimes so severely as to lose his hold, when he would be cautious, and sometimes hesitate about attacking a second time. But no such difficulty occurred with the other. A single grip of the jaws, and the work was done, scarcely ever losing his hold, or making a false move. One would hardly suppose that so diminutive a creature as a weasel, rat, or mink, would hold combat with a dog; but we have seen a twelve pound dog worsted by them—they bite so sharp. So, if one is to have a dog at all, better have an efficient one.

There were several high bred terriers, both Scotch and London, shown at the late poultry exhibitions at Albany and New-York. But they were nearly all too small, weighing twelve to eighteen pounds, and delicate at that. Such dogs are too light-limbed for strength; and although active, and good enough for field mice, a stout old rat, mink, or weasel is sometimes too much for them, particularly if they fasten their teeth into the dog, which they always do about the faces or lips. We have known the dog thus bit to cry out, let go his hold, and back out altogether, rather than renew the attack. We know that some of these diminutive dogs are sometimes backed for killing rats on a wager. But this is when the rats are caught and thrown into a pit already prepared, where they are already subdued by fear, and will not resist, trying only to get away—a very different thing from taking them in their own haunts, where they frequently return the fight with great dexterity. In the latter event, a strong, active, and courageous dog is the only thing to be depended on; and we would advise those breeding terriers not to make their standard of size less than twenty pounds in weight; and twenty-five to thirty is still better. These larger terriers, also, are good coon hunters. We have one of 28 pounds weight that will attack and kill the largest coon in the woods; while the smaller dogs will soon get the worst of it in a close fight. Terrier breeders will do well to look closely to the selection of the sires they use, and see that they are perfectly sound and in good health. As in all other kinds of animals, it is important to keep up the constitution and stamina of their stock; and dogs, from their violent exercise, and the frequent accidents which occur to them, are more apt to be defective getters than any other creatures we keep.

GREAT FRENCH CATTLE SHOW.—This came off a few weeks since at Poissy, about twenty miles from Paris. The stock exhibited is said to have been more numerous than last year, and

were made up of cattle, sheep, swine, &c. The Director General of Agriculture presided, and gave the Society an excellent address.

For the American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION OF THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR A HEDGE.

In the first place, it is important to procure genuine and sound seed. The seeds of the Osage Orange are enveloped singly in the tough and fibrous substance composing the fruit or ball. Extracting the seed without injuring their vitality is a slow and tedious process. In order to do it with greater facility, many unprincipled persons have resorted to scalding, or to a high fermenting process, which entirely destroys the germinating principle of the seed.

The seed of the Osage Orange requires a high temperature to induce vegetation, and hence they should not be planted until the warm weather of spring is established, say about the first to the tenth of May. About two weeks before planting, the seeds should be put in soak and remain in the water for three days. Not more than two quarts should be put in the same vessel. Turn the water off and cover the seed with a cloth, and place them in a warm room, and stir them daily. They should be kept sufficiently moist to induce vegetation. Should the weather prove favorable, the vessels containing the seed may be plunged into a hotbed, where they will sprout more speedily. As soon as the germ begins to appear, they should be planted.

The ground selected for the seed beds should be rich, and should be plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized and finely raked. Lay the ground off in drills one inch deep, wide enough to admit the passage of the cultivator. The seeds should be dropped about half an inch apart in the rows, and they should be covered by drawing the fine earth from each side with both hands, forming a ridge one inch high. In six or eight days, if the season be favorable, the young plants will begin to break the ground. The ridge should then be removed with a fine rake. This method leaves the row clean and mellow, and gives the young plants a good start of the weeds, and greatly lessens the labor of the first hoeing. The plants should be well cultivated throughout the season.

The hedge row should be plowed at least ten or twelve inches deep and eight or ten feet wide, in the fall; or, if the land is new, it would be well to cultivate a crop of corn or potatoes on it the year previous. If poor ridges occur in the row, they should be well trenched and manured, to insure uniformity in the growth of the hedge.

In the spring, just previous to setting the plants, the row should again be plowed and well harrowed. The plants may be lifted from the seed beds with facility by two persons with spades, one on each side of the row; care should be taken not to mutilate the roots. Shorten the roots to about eight or nine inches in length, and the tops to within one inch of the root.

Stretch a line where the hedge is to stand. Assort the plants, and set those of uniform size together. In setting the plants, run a long spade perpendicularly by the line to the depth of the root, making an opening *without removing the earth*; withdraw the spade, and insert the plant full as low as it grew in the seed bed. Press the earth to the root by entering the spade again just back of the plant, pressing the earth forward. Set the plants in this manner, about ten or twelve inches apart, according to the strength of the soil, in a single row. After setting, the ground should be firmly trod on each side of the plants and again leveled off. In order to secure the advantage of the requisite light and a free circulation of air, and to leave room for thorough cultivation, the hedge should never be planted within six or eight feet of any fence. The row should be kept free from weeds and be thoroughly cultivated during the season.

One great error has been committed by nine-tenths of the persons who have attempted to grow the Osage hedge, and that is, they have been too impatient to complete the hedge before they had secured a foundation on which to base it. A hedge sufficiently firm and compact at the bottom, *cannot be grown without severe and repeated cutting back*, in order to insure strength to the lower and lateral branches. This must neither be neglected nor delayed beyond the proper time, or all the previous labor will be lost. The season the plants are set in the row they will require no regular pruning, but, should any of the plants assume a too vigorous upright growth, they should be checked by cropping their tops with a long knife. This can be done as fast as a man can walk. The spring after the plants have been set, they should be cut off to within *three or four* inches of the ground. In consequence of cutting off the tops at the time of setting, each plant has produced three or four shoots. The second cutting will cause them to multiply to six or eight, nearly filling the space between the plants.

Cultivation must be continued the second year as before. About the middle of June, or when the plants appear to be making the most vigorous growth, they must be again shortened back to within *three or four* inches of the last cutting. In order to give size and strength to the lateral branches, and secure a close and compact base to the hedge, these summer prunings must not be delayed. Continue to repeat the spring and summer prunings until the *fourth or fifth year*, cutting off the side and bottom branches so as to form the hedge about three feet wide at the bottom, gradually narrowing toward the top, to about four or five feet in height, when it will be sufficiently formidable to turn any stock upon the farm, and so close at the bottom as to render it difficult for a rabbit to pass through it. The experience of the hedger by this time must suggest the subsequent treatment.

For trimming the hedge, a common hemp hook with a long handle and the hedging shears, will be found the most convenient implements.

Where blanks occur in the hedge row, (which need not be the case if proper care is taken in assorting and setting the plants,) it is better to fill up the spaces with good-sized plants than to attempt to remedy the aspect by laying down the shoots of the neighboring plants.

H. P. BYRAM.

Louisville, Ky., April 22d, 1854.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

In your note to my communication on Hoven in Cattle, you speak of losing one of yours several years since by it, and rather doubt the efficacy of white-wash as a remedy. It will be seen that I advise the use of the white-wash as soon as the animal is found to be hoven, and that it might otherwise fail. But on my first trial with white-wash, the cow had been hoven two days before the white-wash was given, and many of the usual remedies had failed.

In the case you speak of, while the cow was not sufficiently hoven to be suffocated or ruptured, yet an inflammation was produced, which, with a return of the natural animal heat, stopped the generation of carbonic acid gas, but at the same time started another fermentation in the corn and stalks, by which all the juices were vaporized and carried off by perspiration, leaving the contents in the state which you found them—dry. I think, however, that had your cow had sufficient lime water to drink during the first thirty-six hours that she was suffering, she would have got over the hoven.

J. H. D.

Morristown, N. J.

FRUIT.—The *Delaware State Journal* says much anxiety is felt for the peach crop, as the trees were in full bloom when the late snow storm was experienced. The most reliable ac-

counts from Ohio represent the peach and apple crop as unharmed.

BARN-YARD BUILDINGS.

We cut the following excellent article from the *Soil of the South*, for it is as applicable to many parts of the north and west as to that region. The remarks on the restlessness of landholders, and their constant disposition to emigrate, are well timed, and we hope they will command attention. Our people, especially along the frontiers, are entirely too nomadic in their dispositions and habits to make much progress in agriculture, or indeed in any thing else.

No feature in our plantation economy, tends more to depreciate the respectability of our profession, than the style of our barn-yard improvements. Not one planter in a hundred has a house which can be dignified with the name of a barn. The common arrangement is a rail-pen for corn, a rail-pen for shucks, fodder and oats in stacks. The evils attending this custom are numerous. It is at once the creature and the creator of that spirit of restlessness and emigration which characterizes the whole planting fraternity. We do not make better improvements because we do not feel settled, and we do not feel settled because we do not make better improvements. Almost any sort of a contrivance will do for a few years, and we conclude, correctly, that a rail-pen will last until we can wear out our lands. Let us build permanent improvements and they will constitute an additional incentive to improved culture of our lands. There is no surer means of settling a man, than for him to spend his time and occupy his mind in the improvement of his estate. Every house he builds, every ditch he digs, every tree he plants, are but so many ties to bind him to his home. In other words, by just as much as he improves his place, by just so much does he add to its attractions; by just so much does he increase the disparity between what he has and what he can get on a new place. A planter who improves his plantation, invests in it, not only his money, but his thoughts, his tastes, and his affections. The first advantage, therefore, to be derived from making improvements is, that it will correct, to a large extent, that spirit of emigration among the planting community which has almost depopulated some of the best agricultural districts of the South.

Another consideration, and one which may probably appeal more successfully, is, that we will make more money by making permanent improvements; first, because when they are once made, they are made for good, and secondly, because they save from actual loss, more than enough to pay the cost of their construction. A properly constructed barn will last for several generations, and, on a plantation of twenty-five hands, it will save enough in three years to pay for it. Nobody but one who has tried it, can estimate the amount of corn and shucks, and fodder and oats which are actually destroyed by negligence in our ordinary barn-yard arrangements. There is enough shattered corn and rotten fodder and oats on a common-sized Southern plantation, to sustain a respectable Yankee establishment. A Massachusetts farmer would not ask a better living than the loss about a Georgia planter's barn-yard. With the privilege of picking up our leavings, he could afford to pay one hundred dollars per acre for the environs of our horse lot, and make more clear money than we do with an investment of ten dollars per acre in our cotton fields.

In the construction of barns especial reference should be had to convenience. In this respect, we are an age behind our Northern friends, not only in our farm-yard, but in our residences. I prefer to have every thing in the barn-yard, as far as practicable, under the same shelter. It is objected to this plan, that it is risking too much by fire to connect so many things under

one roof. There is no force in the objection, because there is no reason why any barn-yard buildings should ever be burned, as we never have occasion for fire about them. At any rate, this consideration is of too little weight to balance the numerous conveniences of this arrangement.

The building should contain a mule shelter, a corn crib, a fodder and oat loft, a cutting room, and a harness room. The mule shelter should be sufficiently large to afford abundance of room for each mule, and should be divided into stalls or not, as suited the notions of the planter. I prefer a stall 10 by 7 for every mule. The corn-crib, fodder loft, and the cutting-room should all be so arranged as to connect with the mule stable without the necessity of leaving the roof, in order to prevent unnecessary exposure in wet weather. Care should also be had in the construction of the house, for making manure, and also for hauling it out easily.

I have given these general suggestions, rather than send a drawing of some particular plan, as almost every one has some fancy to gratify in the construction of a barn.

LEAVES FROM MY CHINESE NOTE BOOK.

Chinese Indigo—a new kind discovered.—Those who read my "Wanderings in China," may remember the account I gave of a valuable kind of indigo made from a species of wood (*Isatis indigotica*) which is extensively cultivated in the level country, a few miles to the westward of Shanghai; I have now to notice another kind, equally valuable, if not more so, which is made from a species of *Justicia*, or from a plant of that natural order to which *Justicia* belongs. This kind is largely cultivated in the hilly country near Ningpo, or rather in the valleys amongst the hills. It seems to be easily cultivated—it grows most luxuriantly, and is no doubt very productive. Having evidently been introduced from a more southern latitude, it is not hardy in the province of Chekiang, any more than cotton is about Shanghai; but nevertheless it succeeds admirably as a summer crop. It is planted in the end of April or the beginning of May, after the spring frosts are over, and it is cleared from the ground in October. During this period it attains a height of a foot or a foot and a half, becomes very bushy, and is densely covered with large green leaves. It is cut before any flowers are formed. The Chinese method of preserving plants for next year's crop is most ingenious and well worth notice. I have already remarked that it is a tender plant, and consequently the roots left in the ground after the gathering season, are all destroyed by the first frosts of winter. But the Chinese do not depend upon these for the next year's crop; nor do they take them up, or cover them in any way, but simply leave them to their fate, after having done their duty for one year. Cuttings are found to be much more vigorous and productive than the old roots, and to the preservation of cuttings the Chinese cultivator directs his attention. When the stems are cut for the manufacture of indigo, a large quantity of them have their leaves stripped off, and are afterwards taken into a house or shed to be properly prepared. The leaves thus stripped from the cuttings are thrown into the tanks with the other stems and leaves, so that nothing is lost except what is actually required for the purpose of propagation. The stems are now tied up firmly in large bundles, each containing upwards of 1000, and the ends of each bundle are cut across, so as to leave them perfectly neat and even, both at top and bottom. These bundles are each about a foot long, and, of course, nearly round. Having been thus prepared, they are carried to a dry shed or out-house, where in some snug corner, they are packed closely and firmly together, and banked round with very dry loam. A portion of the dry soil is also shaken in between the bundles; and this being done, the operation is complete,

Should the winter prove usually severe, a little dry straw or litter is thrown over the surface of the cuttings, but nothing else is required. During the winter months, the cuttings remain green and plump; and, although no leaves are produced, a few roots are generally found formed, or in the act of forming, when the winter has passed, and the season for planting has come round. In this state they are taken to the fields and planted. The weather during the planting season is generally showery, as this happens about the change of the monsoon, when the air is charged with moisture. A few days of this warm showery weather is sufficient to establish the new crop, which now goes on growing with luxuriance, and requires little attention during the summer—indeed none, except keeping the land free from weeds. In the country where this dye is grown, there are numerous pits or tanks on the edges of the fields. They are usually circular in form; and one which I measured was 11 feet in diameter, and 2 feet in depth. About 400 catties of stems and leaves are thrown into a tank of this size, which is then filled to the brim with clear water. In five days the plant is partially decomposed, and the water has become lightish-green in color. At this period the whole of the stems and leaves are removed from the tank with a flat-headed broom made of Bamboo twigs, an admirable instrument for the purpose. When every particle has been removed, the workmen employed give the water a circular and rapid motion with the brooms just noticed, which is continued for some time. During this part of the operation, another man has employed himself in mixing about 30 catties of lime with water, which water has been taken out of the tank for the purpose. This is now thrown into the tank, and the rapid circular motion of the water is kept up for a few minutes longer. When the lime and water have been well mixed in this way the circular motion is allowed to cease. Four men now station themselves round the tank and commence beating the water with bamboo rakes made for this purpose—the beating process is a very gentle one. As it goes on the water gradually changes from a greenish hue to a dingy yellow, while the froth becomes of a beautiful bright blue. During the process the head workman takes a pailful of the liquid out of the tank and beats it rapidly with his hand. Under this operation it changes color at once, and its value is judged of by the hue it presents. The beating process generally lasts for about half an hour. At the end of this time the whole of the surface of the tank is covered with a thick coating of froth of the most brilliant colors, in which blue predominates, particularly near the edges. At this stage, it being desirable to incorporate the froth with the liquid below it, I witnessed a most beautiful chemical operation which took me completely by surprise, and showed how universally must be the knowledge of the effect of throwing "oil upon the waters." A very small portion of cabbage-oil—only a few drops—was thrown on the surface of the froth, the workmen then stirred and beat it gently with their flat brooms for a second or two and the whole disappeared as if by some enchanter's wand. And so small a quantity of oil was necessary for this purpose that even when the cup had been emptied, and had only the oil that was necessarily adhering to its edges, it was thrown into another tank, and produced the desired effect. The liquid, which is now darker in color, is allowed to stand quiet for some hours, until the coloring matter has sunk to the lower stratum, when about two-thirds of the surface is drawn off and thrown away. The remaining third part is then drawn into a small square tank on a lower level, which is thatched over with straw, and here it remains for three or four days. By this time the coloring matter has separated itself from the water, which is now entirely drained off—the dye occupying 3 or 4 inches of the bottom in the form of a thick paste, and of a beautiful blue color. In this state it is packed in baskets and exposed for sale in all the country towns in this

part of China. What its intrinsic value may be when compared with the indigo of commerce, I have no means of ascertaining, but it is largely used in this part of the world, where blue is the most fashionable color, judging from the dresses of the people. And it is possible that with our knowledge a color of this kind might be greatly improved. After being grown and manufactured as I have described, it is sold at rates varying from 50 to 100 cash a catty, say from 2d. to 4d. per lb. Some is sold as low as 30 cash, but this is very inferior; the greater part produced is sold from 60 to 80 cash a catty, and it must be of a very superior quality if 100 cash is paid. Like the Shanghai Indigo made from *Isatis indigotica*, it is called "Lien-ching" by the Chinese. I have just sent a large supply of the cuttings above described to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and hope the plant may prove of some value in a country where the indigo of commerce is largely cultivated.—*R. F., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN OREGON.

MR. BROOKS, a respectable farmer of Olympia, Oregon, writes to a friend in Boston a very interesting account of a strange and beautiful tree lately discovered in that country. It was communicated to the *Journal of Agriculture*, from which we take the following extract:

A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory, which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. The tree is destined, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable, because its like is not found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from *one* to *seven* feet. The leaf resembles that of the pear; while the trunk and branches look like those of an orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is coated with gum, having the appearance of oil, and of the consistence of honey. Handling them, causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum, as well as the leaf and bark, is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe fruit, and a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf, fully wrapped up in paper, so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several persons, with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with its fragrance, but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears; some that it was Bergamot; whilst others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white Jessamine.

This will certainly make a very beautiful and desirable ornamental tree, to grow in our gardens, around our dwellings, near the parlor windows, or to form a choice bower. Its intrinsic value for these purposes is greatly enhanced by the consideration that it is an *Evergreen*. This specimen is brought from my farm, and is taken from a grove of about a quarter of an acre. The plant is very rare even here, the oldest settlers of the country say they never saw it growing elsewhere. Still I have no doubt it will be found in other places. It has been known to the priests of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph for some years, but has not attracted attention until recently.

TALLOW, TALLOW.—There is now apparently a fine field about to be opened for the sale of any extra tallow that our tallow dealers may have on hand, or our farmers be able to raise during the war between Britain and Russia. In 1852 no less than 64,578½ tons were imported from the latter country, by the former. All this supply will now be cut off, and the soap and candle makers of England will have to look about them for supplies from some other quarters.—*Scientific American.*

WOOD PAPER.

In the making of books there is said to be no end; their rapid increase during the last few years, has led to the discovery that the cotton and linen rags of the world are altogether insufficient to meet even the present demand—the daily press of our large cities alone would almost exhaust them. One of our city dailies, we see, demands for its ordinary use, nearly twice as much paper as the whole of the immense annual issues of the American Tract Society. Under such circumstance, the following article from the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*, contains suggestions at once timely and important for American readers.

The small market value of SOFT-WOODED TREES is such as to render them scarcely worth attention among planters, except under very peculiar circumstances. When Willows, or Limes, or Poplars, or Sycamores, or any such species are felled, they are in so little demand, that after a small quantity of the best has been taken for the turner, toyman, or butcher, the rest may go as firewood. There is now, however, some prospect of their coming into consumption on a very large scale in an unexpected manner, for which, if anticipations are realized, we shall have to thank the Great Exhibition of 1851.

It appears that at a late meeting of the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, a paper was read explaining how such wood may be converted into paper. The bark is taken off, and the wood is reduced into shavings; the shavings are then cut very thin; they are next placed in water for six or eight days, dried, and afterwards reduced to the finest powder possible by a corn-mill. This powder is mixed with rags, which serve to prepare the pulp of paper, and the ordinary operation of paper-making is proceeded with. All white woods, such as the Poplar, the Lime, and the Willow, are suitable for the purpose, but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water he employed—that of the little river Doller, which runs near Mulhausen. For the first experiment he employed the wood of the Aspen. Specimens of the paper so obtained were laid before the meeting, but we are not informed of its quality.

No doubt can exist that wood may be made into paper, provided it can be reduced into threads or particles fine enough for the purpose. For what is Flax or Hemp except wood, whose fibres are readily separable? There is no difference between the wood of Hemp and of Willow, or other soft trees, than such as arises from the greater cohesiveness of the threads of the latter, or from greater toughness, which is not a difference of importance in paper-making, for the weakest wood in the world is stronger than cotton dress, now so largely used in all paper-mills. The only question is, can the cohesiveness of fibres be overcome, or does the substance produced by grinding into pulp, either when used alone or mixed with other pulp, present a material fit for paper? We apprehend that it does.

The Mulhausen experiment is reported to have been made with timber. Suppose that the newly cut branches of Poplars, Limes, and Willows had been macerated for a fortnight, cut into suitable lengths, and then put into a tearing (not grinding) mill, where they could be worked with water, we suspect that good pulp (or at least "half stuff") would have been obtained without a preliminary reduction of the wood into shavings, and an after process of grinding.

That the present enormous demand for paper will lead to the discovery of some new source of fibre is certain. In fact it has already resulted in the manufacture of paper from straw, both here and in the United States, and a very good article, though not of a high class, is thus

obtained. Our West Indian colonies indeed might keep our market amply supplied, with no small profit to themselves; but they do so little except cry for aid to HERCULES, and wring in despair their feeble hands, that we expect nothing from them unless the British Government will take taxes in kind, and allow the inhabitants to pay their imposts with trusses of dry Plantain stems; if indeed it should prove that West Indians would not also, in such an event, expect Government officers to reap and pack their Plantains for them.

It appears from a return just issued by the Board of Indian Revenue that, notwithstanding the excise duty on paper, the quantity of that substance manufactured in the United Kingdom has risen from 150,908,543 lbs. in 1851, to 177,633,009 lbs. in 1853, showing an increase of manufacture to the extent of nearly 27 millions of pounds weight in three years. In 1844, the gross receipt for paper duties amounted to 709,320 lbs., and in 1853 to 1,049,662 lbs.; showing an increase of about 340,000 lbs. in the course of nine years. But of that increase above 190,000 lbs. apply to the last five years, or about 38,000 lbs. a year, representing, we believe, an annual increase of raw material exceeding six millions of pounds weight.

Let us ask whence these six million pounds annually added to the wants of the paper market are to be supplied. Materials are already becoming scarce; the price of paper is rising, and must continue to advance unless an enormous quantity of matter convertible into paper is furnished to the manufacturers. The effect will be something much worse than even an excise duty; the cost of books, newspapers, and every thing else made of paper, must inevitably be enhanced, and a natural permanent tax upon knowledge, as it is the fashion to call the paper duties, will be added to whatever artificial tax the financial necessities of the country may call for.

The remedy probably lies at our doors; it is certainly within our reach. Fibrous plants not strong enough for linen, but amply sufficient for paper, may be brought into profitable cultivation; as, for instance, the Hemp Nettle, (*Urtica cannabina*), the Marsh Mallow, or even common Mallows, and the Hemp Mallow, (*Lavatera cannabina*), to all which our climate is perfectly adapted. In the meanwhile, without awaiting the issue of experiments with such plants, our paper makers and country gentlemen would do well to ascertain what can be made of their soft woods.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHY SHOULD WE COMPOST MANURE?

THIS is an important question to the farmer, and ought to be answered in accordance with the principles of science, or the unsuspecting will be misled. The first thing necessary to know is, what is manure composed of? I answer, mainly of various gases, intimately mixed with a small proportion of mineral ingredients.

This may not be readily assented to by some, but the facts in the case are these, all farm-yard manure, until composted, is made entirely from vegetables, and all vegetable substances, as soon as they reach a state of perfection, begin to decay. This decay may not show itself immediately, but still it is actually going on. The melting of an apple is just as much decomposition, as it is after it, in common phrase, begins to rot.

While this rotting process is going on, the substance is resolved into its original elements.

Unless manure is composted, there is nothing to absorb the escaping gases. It will decompose, and there is no preventing it, unless we exclude the air. Short manure should be composted to prevent its wasting. Another reason we should compost is to save the liquid manure, which, unless this is done, is nearly all lost, and by many competent to judge, it is considered equal to the solid droppings.

And least, it should be done to increase the quantity of manure. Manure, composted with twice its own bulk of swamp muck, in such a manner as to save the liquid droppings, will be found to be worth as much, if housed, as the same bulk of manure thrown into the yard without composting, as is the practice with many. If there are persons disposed to doubt any of the above statements, all I have to say is, give the thing an impartial trial and satisfy yourselves.

S. TENNEY.

E. Raymond, Cumb. Co., Me.

For the American Agriculturist.

DEEP PLOWING.

So much has already been said about deep plowing, that it may be thought superfluous to add any thing further. But it is a subject worthy of much thought, and articles will be written, and experiments made till the matter is settled beyond a question.

The little experience I have had, dates back only two years. At that time I went upon a farm that had been left in the hands and to the mercy of tenants, for about a dozen years, the owner having removed to a distance. During that time, as many who are observing of such matters would suppose, the tenants gave as little to the farm, both in work and manure, as possible, and took as much as they could (excepting stones) from it. The work on my first field was a trial. I had read all the agricultural papers I could get hold of for years before, and I wished to plow my ground deep. But the stones were so thick and firmly embedded, as to defy a novice in plowing, and the harrowing of course could not be done well. As a consequence, a resolution was formed that in after cultivation, no field should be cultivated till it was sufficiently clear of stone to be well plowed and harrowed. Now, that piece of ground, the crop of which did not pay for the labor that year, has a fine crop of growing rye, the ground having been plowed and pulverized to a good depth. All other fields in use are plowed deeper than they used to be, and better crops are raised.

I am aware that all soils cannot be treated alike. Some may be deepened at once to advantage; in some this must be done by degrees and carefully, while others for various reasons, cannot, with benefit, be deepened at all. I practised upon the system of plowing deeper by degrees, taking care that so much sub-soil should not be brought up as to detract from the value of the coming crop, and though so short a time has elapsed, it is plain to be seen that the land bears better crops than formerly, better last year than the year before, of my own growing, and the prospect is, for a still better the coming season.

A FARMER.

A HEN STORY.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you the following "Hen Story," which, if you think worthy, you may insert in your paper.

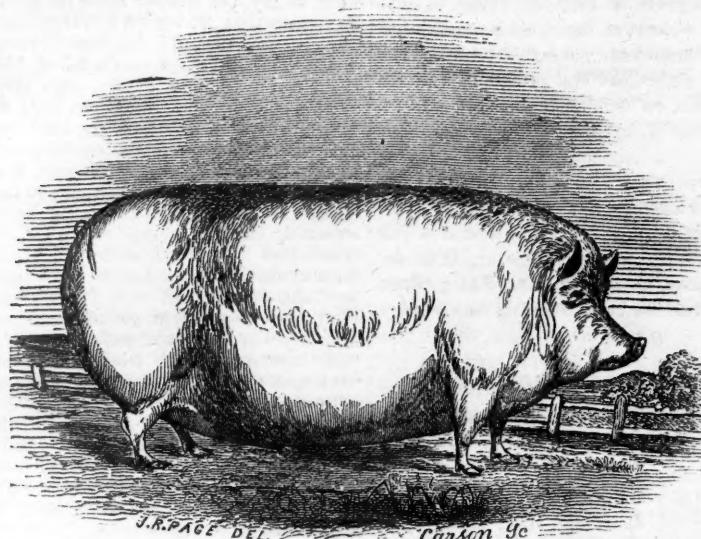
On the 1st of Jan., 1853, I commenced with 24 hens; on the 15th of April, one got killed, the remaining 23 all lived, and are alive now. The whole number of eggs laid from Jan. 1st, 1853, to Jan. 1st, 1854, was 3337 eggs. The number laid to April 15th, 1853, was 901 eggs, an average of about 38 eggs for each hen.

Now taking 38 (the number supposed to have been laid by the hen lost) from 3337, and we have left 3299 for the 23 hens alive, which would be a trifle more than 143 eggs for each hen in a year.

My hens are all of the pure "Black Spanish" breed, from "Blake's stock." I feed them well, and always keep them shut up.

BENJ. MERIAM, in Mass. Ploughman.
Roxbury, April 8, 1854.

THERE are men, who by long consulting only their own inclinations, have forgotten that others have a claim to their deference.



J.R.PAGE DEL. Carson Sc.

FAT SUFFOLK PIG.

For the American Agriculturist.

FAT SUFFOLK PIG.

I SEND you a cut of a Suffolk Pig which I fattened last fall; also the following account, kept with two litters of pigs from the same sow, by Mr. DAVID CROSSMAN, of this place. The feed was bought at the prices named.

PIGS,	CR.
By one sold at 3 months,	\$6 50
" pork of ten pigs slaughtered at 8 months, 2240 lbs. sold at \$7 per hundred,	156 80
" ten pigs, 1 month old, sold for \$2 apiece,	20 00
Total,	\$183 30
PIGS,	DR.
For middlings,	\$19 35
" corn at 62½ cts. per bushel,	55 65
" barley, 62½ " "	12 00
" apples, 12½ " "	3 00
" pumpkins,	3 00
Total,	\$93 00
Balance in favor of feed,	\$89 80

All these pigs were the get of the Suffolk Boar, PRINCE, late the property of the subscriber,

JOHN R. PAGE.

Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1854.

GRASS HARVESTERS.—Martin Hallenbeck, of Albany, N. Y.: I claim the peculiar construction of the fingers, as shown, viz., having ribs at the lower parts of the fingers and vertical slots passing through the fingers on each side of the ribs and inclined plates attached to the fingers at each side. The plates preventing the sickle from clogging, and the ledges preventing the grass from being thrown out from the fingers by the action of the teeth.

CLEANING COTTON AND OTHER FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.—J. C. Hard, of Medway, Mass.: I do not claim the use of teeth made of pointed wire and screwed to the beaters of cotton pickers; neither do I claim the application of springs to the concave of machines for operating upon fibrous materials.

But I claim the use of the peculiar combing beater described, the teeth being so curved as to bring the beater very near to the feed rollers, and united with each other at their bases, in the manner of saw-teeth, as set forth.

Second, I claim the peculiar method described, of applying springs to the slats of the grating

beneath the beaters, each slat being furnished with independent springs, whereby the moats, as they fall upon the grating, are instantly knocked through the spaces beneath the slats, and are not carried round by the beater, to be entangled with the material, the slats yielding to permit the impurities to pass between them.

Third, I claim the introduction of heated air into machines for picking and dusting cotton, by which a greater uniformity of the numbers of the yarn is obtained and the material is more thoroughly and readily cleansed.

PROCESS FOR BLEACHING FLAX.—J. A. Roth and Joseph Lea, of Philadelphia, Pa.: Patented in England, May 26, 1853: We claim the process of distributing the flax fiber or yarn upon combs, or equivalent devices, and agitating the same when immersed in chemical bleaching solutions, as described.

MACHINE FOR BLEACHING FLAX.—J. A. Roth and J. Lee, of Philadelphia, Pa.: We claim, first, the employment of the series of combs for the purpose of sustaining the fibers, constructed and arranged as described.

Second, the flax or yarn frame and method of arranging the combs in combination therewith, as described.

Thirdly, the combination of flax and yarn frame and vat, as described.

IRON FENCES.—M. P. Coons, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not claim any particular device or construction of a post or straining pillar, nor any particular mode of attaching wire or rods to them.

I claim combining a spring bar with the rails, wires or other equivalents of metallic fence, as set forth, for the purpose of yielding to pressure or strain arising from change of temperature.

POTATO WASHING MACHINES.—J. H. Fairchild and Sylvanus Richardson, of Jericho, Vt.: We claim the manner described of constructing the machine with an outer solid revolving cylinder, for containing water and catching the dirt removed from the roots with an inner slatted cylinder which is secured fast to the outer cylinder, and revolves with it for removing the dirt and foreign matter from the roots, and discharging them in a clean state at one end of the machine, in combination with the spiral or screw thread placed in a spiral manner between the two cylinders, for the purpose of separating the dirt from the washed roots and effecting its discharge simultaneously with the discharge of the roots at the opposite end of the machine through the passage, as set forth.

FLY TRAPS.—David and S. K. Flanders, of Parishville, N. Y.: We claim the horizontal circular rotating disk, divided on its upper surface by the ledges into sections, which sections, as

the disk rotates, pass underneath a cover of the box, which box contains a wiper that sweeps or traverses over the surface of the sections, as they pass under the cover, and throws the flies into the box and behind the wiper; the disk and wiper being operated by clock machinery or its equivalents, as described.

MACHINES FOR PARING APPLES.—J. D. Seagrave, of Milford, Mass.: I do not claim, in general, the device of combining with a paring machine in which the paring knife moves automatically over the apple, a sliding piece, moved automatically in regular alteration with the movements of the knife, in such manner as to push the apple from the fork at the completion of the paring.

MAIZE HARVESTERS.—Wm. Lapham, executor of Seneca Lapham, dec., late of Salem, Ohio: I claim arranging and operating the reel, that is hanging the reel on a frame working vertically in ways and supplied with suitable stops for receiving and discharging at intervals the cut maize, as set fourth.

Re-issue.

COTTON GIN.—Fones McCarthy, of Orange Springs, Fla.: Patented originally July 3, 1840: I claim the combination of a stripping plate, breast plate, and drawing roll, as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

HORSEBACK EXERCISE.

RIDING on horseback is, perhaps, of all others the most manly, elegant and efficient form of exercise. In the first place, it cannot be taken without being out of doors; then it enables you to breathe a larger amount of fresh air than if walking, because you pass through a greater space in less time, and consequently a greater number of layers, or rather sections of fresh air, come in contact with the nostrils, with less fatigue. Another advantage is, that all the muscles of the body are exercised in moderation, and, to a certain extent, equally so. And then again, while thus exercising, and while every step forward gives you a fresh draught of pure out-door air, the mind is entertained by every variety of objects, new things being constantly presented. The only thing to be guarded against, is a feeling of chilliness; this is essential, for every chill is an injury; whether a man be sick or well, a chill must necessarily be succeeded by a fever, and fever is disease.

Horseback exercise, to be highly beneficial, should be active—a "hand-gallop," or a trot; and, if practicable, a different road should be traveled every day, so that the mind may be diverted by novelties, and thus compelled away from bodily ailments.

The English, as a native, are a stout, robust, hearty race. The nobility have a long list of names who have lived to the age of seventy, eighty, and even ninety years; but horseback exercise with them is a national amusement; many of them make a ride on horseback as much a matter of course as a daily dinner. Almost the only gentleman seen on horseback in New-Orleans, is the English merchant, showing the power of a national habit, and its influence abroad, as well as at home.

If parents could be made to comprehend the full advantages of a constant breathing of pure air to their children, and would be at pains to impress their young minds with its high importance; were they to pay more attention to their physical training, requiring them to take active exercise, four hours every day, on foot and on horseback, there would be some probability that, notwithstanding the heat and impurities of a city atmosphere, those children would grow up in healthfulness, and live to a good old age, instead of paleing away, as they do, long before their prime, growing prematurely old, from a constitution blasted in the bud.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

THE best time is now, the best place is here.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its regular meeting at its rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, at seven and a half o'clock, Mr. J. C. GROSHAN in the chair.

The Committee on Vegetables reported progress. Mr. HEPP presented three designs for Suburban Gardens and Villa Sites of areas, varying from half an acre to 13 acres. He gave us his views, through Mr. SCOTT, that in landscape gardening, we should conform to the natural scenery rather than adopt a contrast. That in the grouping of plants and flowers, we must follow nature, or the eye will not rest upon it with pleasure. It can be done only by a philosophic study of nature. Mr. DOWNING commenced this system, and left it to his students and followers to carry out.

Mr. PARSONS read an essay on the instructive and pleasing character of the products of nature, and the importance of cultivating the taste of our children for them.

Mr. MEAD concurred with Mr. HEPP in his views as to conforming to nature in laying out grounds, but thought it would be a long while before it would be done in this country. Our merchants retire from business as they are about to die, and at once task themselves with the adorning of a country residence and its grounds, without a knowledge of the laws of nature, and therefore do not follow them. He was glad that Agricultural schools were springing up in the land. We need gardeners that understand their business, and to ensure this, let us require of them a certificate of ability from any responsible Horticultural Society after a thorough examination.

Mr. HOGG, Jr., said that in the laying out of ground, convenience and usefulness should be consulted as much as a pleasing effect. Curved walks where they are not necessary, and hedging any walk, without it is a screen, are in bad taste. Also making a circular figure and planting an evergreen in the center. The beauty of trees and shrubs are enhanced by planting in belts and masses, allowing different kinds gradually to intermix. Evergreens mingle well with many other trees, and produce a fine effect.

Mr. MEAD suggested that Mr. HEPP, in order to be better understood, should prepare an essay on landscape and suburban gardening covering the whole ground, to be read at the next meeting.

On motion it was resolved, that when we ad-

journ, we adjourn to meet on Friday of next week, at 11 o'clock, at Barnum's Museum.

Mr. SCOTT announced his inability hereafter to be present and report the proceedings of the Society, when, on motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Conversational Meetings.

Mr. W. S. CARPENTER, exhibited a fine bouquet of wild flowers. Mr. WM. CRAMPTON, gardener to Mr. A. H. STEVENS, exhibited a fine collection of cut flowers, Hibiscus, Ixias, &c. Mrs. HOLBROOK, by her gardener, DAVID SCOTT, exhibited some beautiful seedling Calceolarias. Adjourned.

PRUNE YOUR RASPBERRIES.

If not already attended to, let this be done immediately. Four or five good canes are enough for one stool. Let the others be removed, and if you have no occasion to make a new plantation, distribute them among your neighbors. Many of them have never raised a fine raspberry, have not even heard of an Antwerp or a Fastolf. Help them and their children to a little knowledge from your garden every spring. It will make fruit-thieving less probable in your neighborhood.

LONDON FRUIT MARKET.—We notice in a review of the Covent Garden Market under date of March 11th it is said, "Pears are now confined to Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Ne Plus Meuris, at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per dozen.

"Among dessert apples there are still good samples of Ribston Pippin and Old Nonpareil at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, or 15 to 25 cents per dozen.

"Late Grapes are getting scarce, and Hot-house Grapes command from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per pound; and among vegetables, cucumbers 37½ cents to 75 cents each, and asparagus \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100."

To KEEP FLEAS AND BUGS FROM CUCUMBERS? —One who has tried the experiment successfully for three years, informs the *Bangor Mercury* that a few seeds of tomato dropped into the hill with cucumbers, or a tomato plant set out, which is the better mode, will keep off black fleas and striped bugs, who dislike the flavor of the tomato.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE CURCULIO—THE SOLFATERRE ROSE.

In the first No. of the twelfth Vol. of the *Agriculturist*, you inform your correspondent that "Mr. MANRICE paved the ground under his plum trees, but did not entirely succeed until he had a tight board fence put up around them." He has not yet succeeded, although he has tried a board fence, paving the ground, and covering with gauze. I will now describe how it was performed. The trees were planted about six feet apart, five years old, growing vigorously, blossoming beautifully every spring, yet all the fruit would be destroyed by the curculio before it began to color, when the experiment commenced.

First, there was a tight board fence, 115 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 10 feet high, erected around the trees. For two succeeding years after that, we got a few plums; all the fallen plums were picked up regularly and destroyed; but with this precaution the curculio went ahead. Then it was paved with brick, and the result was a few plums two years in succession. Then an-

other enemy, the mildew, made its appearance. To remedy that, we removed every other row of trees, leaving them 12 feet apart between the rows. This was done in the fall of 1852, and in the spring of 1853 all the plum trees were covered with gauze, which was kept on until the plums began to color. In 1853 there was but little blossom, and the curculio destroyed most of the fruit that set. This year as soon as the plum season is over, I will let you know the result. It appears to me that the curculio is extremely difficult to eradicate after they are established. We have succeeded in keeping them away from some Apricot trees trained on the back outside wall of a "leanto" grapevines. They were covered with gauze, fastened on very carefully with laths and nails, so as to prevent their ingress. I have tried every nostrum I have seen recommended in the periodicals, but with no success.

I have been very successful this year in keeping celery. It was lifted with roots, and packed—but not to touch each other—in sifted coal ashes, covering the ashes after the celery is laid in with a little dry straw, and placing in a cool dry tool room.

Can any of your readers inform me if the Rose Augusta, sent out last spring for \$5 per plant, is different from the Solfatèrre? I have been informed by an eminent rose-grower, that it is the same plant. Solfatèrre is a beautiful rose when half open, but very ragged when fully expanded. There is one in the conservatory at this place, 17 or 18 feet high, with scores of flower buds on it. The Solfatèrre might be purchased of any florist for half a dollar per plant.

RICHARD PARNELL,
Gardener to D. F. Manrice, Esq.
Oatlands, L. I., April 5, 1854.

The last time we had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. MANRICE (previous to writing the article alluded to by our correspondent) on the subject of the curculio, we understood him to say the high board fence had prevented its ravages among his plums; but he more probably said he hoped it had. We are very glad, however, to be informed of the facts of the case; though, of course, we deeply regret, in common with many others, that it did not succeed.

The Augusta Rose is no better, nor distinguished from the Solfatèrre. We have had it in bloom, and our opinion coincides with that of all who know it. The advertisement and sale belongs to a class of transactions which should be severely condemned. The Solfatèrre is one of our best roses, and the Augusta being equally good, is worth just 50 cents each. It has been sold extensively by some for \$5, under the representation that it is a *hardy, climbing, ever-blossoming yellow rose*. If it possessed all these qualities, \$5 would be cheap; but unfortunately it does not; like the Dutchman's horse, which "washt a first-rate horshe, only he washt plind, lame, and had the heavshes." Most roses are ragged when full blown.

GRAPES FOR FOOD.

SOME months ago, we noticed in some of the foreign journals, in the proceedings of one of the most distinguished medical societies, a strong recommendation of grapes as a preventive or even curative of consumption.

It was stated their free use resulted in the happiest effects to persons thus affected, by aiding them in respiration, from the application of the grape sugar, which has a great affinity with the oxygen of the atmosphere.

We have often heard it asserted that a lung affection is unknown among the vineyard dis-

tricts of France, where the grape is abundantly used as an article of food.

We have long been of the opinion, and our practice has confirmed it, that grapes are the most wholesome of all our fruits.

VINE MILDEW.

The Gardeners' Chronicle of the 25th March, contains the following interesting and instructive article on this subject:

Frequently as we have called the attention of our readers to the subject of the VINE MILDEW, we should be guilty of an unpardonable omission if we did not direct their notice to the very remarkable pamphlet of M. BOUCHARDAT, which was originally published in the memoirs of the Imperial Central Agricultural Society of France, but which is now to be had in a separate form. Its excellence does not consist in any new or brilliant discoveries, but in the patience with which the disease has been watched, and materials collected for its study, whether historical or physical. The collection of Vines in the Luxembourg Gardens is beyond all doubt the most extensive in the world, comprising above 4000 individuals from every country where the Vine is cultivated, arranged under 2050 numbers, consisting either of distinct varieties or sub-varieties, or coming from distinct and different localities. Every plant in this collection was examined during the prevalence of the Vine mildew, and a table drawn up, showing in what degree every separately numbered variety was affected. With the exception of the American Grapes, scarcely one escaped, and not all of these; and, unfortunately, in the majority of instances the Vines of inferior quality were those which escaped the most completely, though a few of those which supply the best wines of Bordeaux and the Gironde, as the Carmenet, the Cots, and Sauvignons, have been only slightly attacked. The value of such a list, faithfully drawn up, is incontestably of the highest importance to all who have extensive interests in the cultivation of the Vine, and the more so because it seems quite certain that the malady spreads the most readily where a variety of different sorts are cultivated in the same vineyard. Even the American Vines and the European varieties, known under the name of Cots, become at last infested when in company with other varieties which suffer extensively. It is also quite certain that Vines which are kept low and propagated by layering, are far less subject to attack than those which are trained on trellises; and it is probable that the best method of improving those trellised Vines which have suffered seriously, is at once to bring them down to the surface of the soil, and to encourage the growth of new shoots from the depressed stems. It appears, also, that the time of pruning is by no means a matter of indifference, and that far greater impunity is secured by spring than by autumn pruning.

Two other chapters are very valuable, the one because it contains an account of almost every plan which has been adopted to alleviate the malady, the other because of the long and very complete list which it affords of the works which have appeared on the subject, or even bear upon it, from the earliest times far into 1853; nor is it merely a dry list of titles, but affords, in many cases, interesting notices of the contents of the respective books and pamphlets themselves.

The great mass of evidence, and the opinions of a large portion of those who have examined the subject scientifically and practically, is in favor of what is called the fungal theory; and, perhaps, in consequence of the truth of that theory being so much more palpable than in the earlier Potato murrain; and the efforts, therefore, directed to a particular end, so much more success has attended remedial attempts than in the other malady first mentioned. So much is this the case, that were it not for the

almost unconquerable prejudices of the Vine-grower, there seems every reason to believe that the malady, should its ravages be unhappily continued, would be, to a very great extent, under the control of the cultivator.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES.—Mulching alone is most generally recommended as a remedy for this; but whenever possible, we prefer growing them on a cool moist soil, and on the northwest side of a high wall or fence, so as to keep them out of the sun as much as possible. Where this cannot be done, we plant them between the rows of garden fruit trees, which shade them well during the heat of the day—and also add the mulching. When other shade cannot be had, it is a good plan to sow oats early in the season among them. As these grow up, they answer the same purpose as mulching and tree shade.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE UNITED STATES AS A FIELD FOR GARDENERS.

In your last week's issue, you publish a communication on the subject of emigrant gardeners, addressed to the editor of the *London Gardner's Chronicle*, JOHN LINDLEY. Might I, a foreign gardener, resident upwards of four years in the United States, be permitted to state what I know of the spirit and motives which induces Dr. LINDLEY to publish so many erroneous impressions of writers who know nothing of the real state of the case, and also to adduce a few instances which have occurred within my own observation, to prove that this is the *very best field for good gardeners*; but to insure success, and merit the respect of their benefactors, they must become as much as is reasonable, citizens of the republic, not hankering after the despotism of the country which has refused them a home and fair remuneration for their labor. I can scarcely conceive a more despicable spirit than that which prompts a man to accumulate a sufficient amount of wealth in this free country, and then return to spend his latter days in servility. No wonder foreign gardeners are despised, if this be the spirit which characterises them. We shall look for A PETTAGREW'S "opinions and counsels" so kindly promised.

R. R. S.

New-York.

For the American Agriculturist.

HARVESTING CORN.

In your issue of March 15th, No. 27, you published an invitation to correspondents to answer some of the questions of a Mr. T. R. JAYNES, Jr.

As you have not restricted us in the selection of our subjects, I propose to give you a description of the manner of securing the corn crop in this neighborhood. Mr. JAYNES says the custom in that part is "to strip the fodder and top the stalks."

Now that is perfectly useless, only as regards the increase of manure from the individual parts which are thus saved, for as far as I have ever observed, cattle will eat stalks that have been allowed to stand as they have grown, better than those that have been cut up and shocked for the purpose of saving some of the leaves.

The manner practised here, is to let the corn stand until the ears are fully ripened, there being other work to occupy the hands until then.

Any time at which the owner thinks the corn fit to be gathered—and this is according to the different judgments of men—he sets one hand or more in the field. We begin on the fourth row from the fence, if it suits to begin near it, and throw eight rows of corn to one row of heaps. Some put only six rows of corn to one row of heaps, but it is not so good as the first way, for you must either cart your corn before

the stalks are cut, or in cutting the road for the cart, you must carry the rows of stalks cut a hill or two, to lay them out of the way of the wheels. If the stalks are cut and stacked before the corn is carted, in cutting them you have either to lay a row of stalk heaps upon the heaps of corn, or walk over the corn heaps. By throwing eight rows together, you obviate all these disadvantages. The stalks are never bound in bundles as they are in some parts of Pennsylvania, and the upper part of this State. If the ground is not needed to sow wheat upon, they are stacked in rows, each containing five or more rows of stalk heaps, according to the size of the stalks. This may either be done before or after the corn is carted.

There are many modes of tying the stalks. Some tie them with straw, some with sweet potato vines, but more with the stalks, as they more handy. I think the best way is to stick long stalks into the heap about as high up as the husks. They should be driven in as far as the husk on them, and should be about a foot apart.

I will describe the manner in which we clear our stalk ground for the purpose of sowing wheat. It is generally planted one or two weeks sooner than the other fields.

If the lot is small, the corn is husked, the stalks cut and carted up to the stack-yard. But if there are several acres, the corn is either husked, and the stalks set up in rows on the ground, or the stalks are set up without being husked. If the former mode is adopted, the heaps are made to occupy but three rows of corn, that being from 12 to 15 feet, and placed as closely as necessary. On our farm, we put 12 rows of stalk heaps to one of stacks, but if the stalks are small, more may be put in a row of stacks. If the second way is adopted, the stalks are cut and four hills put in a bunch, or more, if the corn is light. When they are to be put in stacks, the row is put upon the rows of stubs which, were the corn off, would come in the ridge of the land. There are two lands set up in one row of heaps.

After the hurry of the season, these heaps are husked, and the stalks of two heaps are joined and set up in the manner I described above. In the spring these blank places are sown with oats. The cattle do not eat these stalks as well as those gathered later.

EDGAR.

Woodstown, Monday, April 17, 1854.

THE USE OF THE FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have bade this earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,
Without a flower at all.
He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
Requirèth none to grow,
Nor doth it need the lotus-flower
To make the river flow.
The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
The herbs that keepeth life in man
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then, wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Uprising day and night;
Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high;
And in that silent wilderness,
Where no man passeth by!

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;
To whisper hope—to comfort man,
Where'er his faith is dim;
For whoso careth for the flowers
Will care much more for him!

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

BOUNDED VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

A THING TO PLANT PEAS WITH.

A BRUSH seed-sower gives the uninitiated a very imperfect idea of one of the most convenient garden implements ever invented. We recently tried one on our premises, for the first time, to the great astonishment of the functionaries, who only use the primitive seed-sowers—thumb and fingers. Our assistants in the garden are MERCURY—not the famous messenger of the heathen gods—but a gentleman of color, who does up the needful in the village gardens, as opportunity offers; and UNCLE JONATHAN, who does the all-work upon our premises. Both are somewhat set in their notions, and eschew all innovations upon the good old ways in which they have been educated.

When the seed-sower was set down in the pea patch, MERCURY gave the new comer a very significant grin, showing his ivory from ear to ear. Uncle JONATHAN ventured to inquire "if there was some more book-farming ahead?"

"Shouldn't wonder," responded MERCURY, "guess him is a new dung cart, to spread guano and simperfospate, that the boss talks so much about."

The patch had been nicely manured and plowed, and a long line being stretched next to the wall, a bed about a foot wide had been nicely raked to clear it of stones and clods.

"Now," said we, "let us try this new wheelbarrow, MERCURY, and see if we can't get along a little faster planting peas, than we did last spring." Adjusting the wheel to its place, and filling the hopper with peas, we started off, guiding the machine by the line. This seed-sower, as all know who have seen it operate, digs a trench for the seed, then covers, and rolls the soil over it. After the ground is prepared, a drill may be planted as fast as you can push the wheel. Away we went the whole length of the patch, the peas rattling merrily, and the roller doing its work perfectly.

"There, MERCURY, what do you think of that;

two hours of hard back-aching work done up in ten minutes; and the peas sown much better than you could have done it with your hands, if you had done your best?"

MERCURY's eyes looked uncommonly large as he shook his head and said:

"Guess we better wait to see if the peas don't grow down tooder way."

"Wal neow," exclaimed UNCLE JONATHAN as he leaned on his hoe handle, "that is rather curous. Du yew think them ere peas will come up?"

"Come up! Why not? They are put in a drill two inches deep, and as handsomely planted as you could do it with a hoe."

A few rounds with this seed-sower finished our job, and we had the pleasure of assuring our conservative assistants that we had paid for both of their day's work in our brief use of this new fangled notion. It is evident that their faith in the primitive implements of culture is somewhat shaken, but they are not yet converted. If the peas are not good, and fail to germinate, both of them will lay it to the method of planting, and triumphantly affirm that they knew it would be so. Almost all kinds of garden seeds are sown with equal facility; and the implement, in a garden of the extent of an acre, will pay for itself twice over every season. And yet, not one garden in a hundred has this simple labor-saving machine. Intelligent men are paying one dollar and a half a day for labor, and refusing to purchase a tool which will make one man do the work of five. The value of good tools, for the farm and garden, are not yet half appreciated.

WASTE MANURES.

MANY farmers thoughtlessly throw into the roads or the streams running near them, things which are highly valuable as fertilizers—such as corn cobs, the decayed vegetables and scrapings of their cellars, dead animals, pieces of leather, old shoes and other clothing, hair, and even ashes. All these things should be added to the manure heap, and allowed to decompose and be mixed up with it. In our daily walks, we notice more or less of this waste, more particularly among small farmers, some of whom are sending their money to the city for street manure, guano, poudrette, &c.; a cart load of which they might annually make at home, at one-fourth the cost of what they pay for it abroad. Besides, such things lying about the house or outbuildings look very untidy, and often are extremely offensive and disgusting.

BULLS AND MARES IN BUENOS AYRES.

WE learn from Mr. WM. HOLLY HUDSON, agent of the U. S. and Paraguay Nav. Co., and recently from Buenos Ayres, that during the three months prior to his leaving, there were immediately around the above city, according to official report, forty-eight thousand mares slaughtered for their hides and tallow. This is softer than beef tallow, but is used mostly for similar purposes. Large quantities are sent to the New-York market. The owner of a single estate in looking over his cattle concluded there were too many bulls for the good of the drove, and decided to thin them out. Between seven and eight thousand bulls were killed in this

single thinning. This is vouched for as the literal truth.

BARN CELLARS—FARMING IN RHODE ISLAND.

In a recent trip through the town of Westerley, R. I., we were struck with this evidence of the progress of agriculture. Every new barn put up within the last five years was furnished with this important appendage. We started to visit the farm of a gentleman who had made himself somewhat famous by the changes he had wrought in a little worn-out farm, a short distance from the village. The soil in this town is, much of it, very light; and this farm was, nearly all of it, a miserable goose pasture when it came into new hands. Stable manure from the village was drawn out in liberal quantities, and applied to the corn fields. A new barn was built, and soon filled with hay. This soon became too straight for the increasing products of the farm, and another was built much larger, with a commodious cellar, some ten feet deep, under it. This receptacle gets well filled with manure every year, and tells upon the corn fields. On those starved fields, where less than a hundred bushels of corn could be raised, a thousand bushels now grow, to the great satisfaction of the owner. Besides this, some eighty tons of hay are cut to fill those ample mows. Fields cleaned of stones, and new walls, yellow from their fresh beds in the iron soil, are every where visible from these new barns. The neighbors on either side, have felt the contagion of this good example, and built large cellars under their barns. These cellars and the muck swamps have had a meeting, and formed a conspiracy against the worn-out farms of Rhode Island. The Mullein plantations that once flourished so conspicuously in all this region, are going down before this formidable combination. Dorr's rebellion was not a circumstance to this treason against the standing order of Mullein. The reign of this ancient and venerable plant is broken, and if the conspirators push their work vigorously, it will not be long before there will not be a remnant of Mullein for herb drink.

Rhode Island has a vigorous State Agricultural Society, and the State is so small, and so favored with railroads and steamboats, that this Society can easily do up the work of the county Societies. The annual exhibitions of this Society at Providence, the distribution of its transactions, and the circulation of agricultural papers among the people, have done a great work for Rhode Island husbandry. We rejoice in it heartily, and would take occasion to speak a word of encouragement to our brethren of the agricultural press. They often look despondingly upon their past efforts, and think that this and that article exhorting to improvement, were lost efforts. Sitting in their chairs, perhaps in the city, far away from the fields of toil, which their thoughts are making green and fruitful, they think their task both thankless and useless. It is not so. No class in the community are improving so surely as the farmers. The readers and thinkers among them are multiplying every year. The good seed that is sown springs up and bears fruit. That article on soiling cattle with Indian corn, written three years ago, led to a dozen experiments the first year, and these led to a hundred the second;

and these experiments have, in many instances, fixed the habit of sowing corn for soiling every year. It is a glad sight to see these evidences of improvement in our farming population, and to know that our labors are not in vain.

• • •
MORE SHORT-HORN CATTLE COMING.

THE Liverpool correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says, that the ship Sultan has sailed thence on the 8th of April for New-York with twenty-four head of pure-bred Short-horns, recently purchased in this country by Messrs. Brooks & Fuller, agents of the Livingston County Importing Company, in the Genesee Valley, of the State of New-York. Amongst them was a fine young bull and eight heifers from the herd of Mr. J. S. TANQUERAY, of Hendon, Middlesex. The former is a son of the celebrated bull *Balco*, bred by Mr. Bates, and now owned by Messrs. BECAR and MORRIS, of New-York, U. S. It will be remembered that he was sent out from here last summer. The heifers are choice specimens from Mr. Tanqueray's herd, and some of them are in calf to the *Duke of Gloucester*, the bull bred by Earl DUCIE, and which sold at so high a figure at the Tortworth sale in August last. In addition to the above were seven cows and heifers from the herd of Mr. BARNETT, Stratton Park, Beds, several of them by *Horatio*, now owned by Mr. TOWNELEY, of Towneley Park, in this county, and a brother of his far-famed prize cow, *Butterfly*; also one bull and three heifers from Mr. LADD's herd at Ellington, Hunts; one bull and heifer from the stock of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, of Aynhoe; both of these were by "Upstart," with two other bulls, bred by Mr. Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, and Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire. I hope also to be able to send you further accounts of some important shipments that are intended to be made from here early in the ensuing month, for other influential stock-importing companies from the western states of America, the agents of one of them, Dr. WATTS and Mr. WADDLE, have been making great search in the United Kingdom for superior specimens of this favorite breed of cattle; and I learn that they have added a new feature to these exports by having already made some purchases in the sister isle; a fact highly creditable to their judgment and to the Irish breeders, who have for a long time paid great attention and spared no expense in the purchase of some of the best stock from old England.

• • •
PROTECT THE LITTLE BIRDS.

WHEN the birds return to their usual haunts in the spring, let it be one of your first duties to provide for their accommodation in the way of nesting in your trees, shrubbery, and out-buildings. The Blue-bird will build in the open sheds attached to your barns and stables. The Phebe-bird (Pewee) in the wood-house. The Song-sparrow in the lilacs, snow-balls, and other high shrubbery. The Yellow-bird, the same. The Humming-bird where nobody can find it—while the Cat-bird, Robin, and other large birds, will appropriate the larger fruit and shade trees. As to the Wren, that brisk and pugnacious little fellow, must have an old hat, a little box, or an oyster keg stuck into a pole in the garden, or into a fruit tree, or nailed on to an out-house.

He is a *mighty* particular body, like some other very small folks, and must have extra accommodation.

In our last volume, page 2, we informed our readers that Mr. DEFOREST, of Dutchess county, takes the skeleton of an ox's head, (that of any other domestic animal would answer the same purpose,) and places it in the crotch of a tree near his bee-hives. In the holes of these skeletons wrens make their nests, and they devour the moths at the bee-hives as fast as they appear, but do not touch the bees. Thousands of instances may be added to this of the utility of birds in destroying insects of various kinds; showing us the necessity of not only protecting them on our premises, but of encouraging them to come there and occupy the trees, shrubbery, and buildings for their nests, and rearing their young.

• • •
CHILD AMUSEMENT—POP CORN.

If you want to keep the children out of the streets in their play hours, and happy and contented at home, give each one a little patch of garden ground as soon as the earth gets warm enough to deposit the seeds in it. Don't give them a heavy, dull spade, and tell them to dig it up themselves when their strength is not equal to it, but let it be done for them, when they can rake it over, mark it out, and deposit the seeds. Show them *how* to do it, and not turn them off with a short answer to their supplications for help; but let the little fellows know that you feel an interest in their labors and pleasures; for recollect, that although this may be small business to *you*, it may be an era, a turning-point in the character of the child for a life-time. Give them nice, suitable tools, and indulge them in all the amusing things you can to attach them to their homes. This is *one* great secret of educating boys into good and useful men.

Last season we gave a couple of nephews a small patch in the garden on which they raised a considerable crop of *pop corn*. With this they entertained their little friends and those of the family the past winter with great gusto, when they came to visit them. They have just planted their patch for this season, and are now going to try various experiments with special manures on different parts of it. One of these boys is only six years old, and the other only ten, and yet they take hold of the thing with the zest of the most enlightened and scientific farmer of the country. So much for instructing children in the things they must practise when they get to be men. No sport is more interesting to them than planting and cultivating this corn. If they pleased to sell their product it would bring them a high price in the city.

• • •
REMEDY FOR SCOURS IN CALVES.—Give from one to two ounces of castor oil, according to the age of the calf. Divide this into two or more doses, and administer them once in two hours. After it has had its effect, give a little astringent medicine. Epsom salts will answer in the place of castor oil, increasing the quantity given of the former from one-fourth and one-half over that of the latter; but we much prefer the castor oil.

• • •
GOVERN thy life and thoughts, as if the whole world were to see the one and read the other.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

NOTHING could give us greater pleasure than to announce that this noble exhibition of the productions of labor and art bids fair to fulfil the expectations of its projectors, and to gratify the most ardent desires of a national pride which has so long centered around it.

On Thursday of this week the Crystal Palace is to be reopened, with an increase rather than a diminution of its former splendor. The exercises of that day will be universally attractive, and well repay a journey of a hundred miles to witness them.

We are happy to learn that the price of admission, on that and on *all* future days, is to be only 25 cents—not that it is not worth many dollars to see the whole Palace, but because most persons prefer to see 25 cents worth *at a time*, and thus be able to repeat their visits more frequently.

Those who are within a convenient distance, will doubtless visit the exhibition during the spring and early summer; while multitudes will now begin to make their arrangements to come to the city next autumn, at the time of the State Agricultural Show. The world has probably never witnessed a more splendid combination of attraction than will then be centered upon Manhattan Island. New-York city of itself is worth a pilgrimage to see, and when to this is added the World's Industrial Fair, and the great Exhibition of the agricultural productions of the Empire State, we shall look for a gathering which will count by hundreds of thousands if not by millions. The arrangements already making for cheap traveling will place it in the power of almost any adult person and youth east of the Mississippi to visit the city during the coming autumn. The money which most persons may save by foregoing needless expenses for a few months, will be amply sufficient for the visit.

• • •
FLOWER AND BIRD SHOW.

THE halls of the American Museum again present unusual attractions for the lovers of the beautiful. The Horticultural Society have collected here a large variety of their choicest flowers, and are competing for the liberal premiums offered. In addition to the flowers and plants shown by the Society, Mr. BARNUM has invited for competition the finest singing birds to be found in the city and elsewhere. Of these there are large numbers; and the happy combination of feathered songsters and gay flowers with their sweet perfumes, makes up a scene at once novel and enchanting. No one can fail to be doubly repaid for a visit to the Museum this week. We advise all to go as early as possible, while the plants are in their freshest bloom.

As our paper goes to press Monday P. M., we must defer a full report of this exhibition till next week.

• • •
CHLORIFORM COUNTERACTED.—Dr. Robert de Lambelle, a distinguished physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloriform, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life.

• • •
THE state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required and necessities are not wanting.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

IS POULTRY PROFITABLE?

A BOY'S ANSWER.

PERHAPS you will be a little surprised to hear from a boy of 15 years, concerning poultry, but nevertheless, I will give you an account in raising poultry. On the 1st March, 1853, my father had 51 hens and 5 roosters, of the Black Poland breed, mixed with the common breed. He had also 5 ducks. I present you with the account of the hens and ducks for one year, from 1st March, 1853:

	DR.
To 28 pair fowls at 5s. per pair,	\$17 50
" 2½ " ducks at 6s. "	1 88
" 54½ bushels corn, from 55 to 80 cts. per bushel,	32 20
" 3 bushels oats, at 3s. per bushel,	1 12
" 60 lbs. bran, at 1 ct. per lb.,	60
" Wheat screenings,	1 35
" 36½ doz. eggs set, at 14 cts. a doz.	5 14
 Expenses,	 \$59 79
 POULTRY YARD.	 CR.
 SOLD.	 SOLD.
By 32½ doz. hen eggs, from 14 to 20 cts. per doz.,	\$48 24
" 16½ doz. duck eggs, at 14 cts. per doz.,	2 20
 SOLD, & USED.	 SOLD.
" 17 pair chickens, at 4s. per pair,	8 50
" 36½ " fowls, at 5s. "	22 81
" 1 " at 6s. "	75
" 2 " at 8s. "	2 00
" 29½ pair ducks, at 6s. per pair,	22 13
" Wintering turkeys and guineas,	3 00
 STOCK ON HAND.	 STOCK ON HAND.
" 34½ pair fowls, at 5s. per pair,	21 56
" 3½ " ducks, 6s. "	2 62
 Deduct expenses,	 \$123 89
Which leaves in clear gain,	59 79

By the above it seems that each hen laid 76 eggs, and gained \$1 32. Now to the question, "Is poultry profitable?" I answer yes, and I challenge competition.

Can you send me some seed of the Acorn and Boston Marrow squash, and a few China seeds. If so, please direct them to A. Fleming, Somerville, N. J.

JOHN FLEMING.

Branchburg, Somerset Co., N. J., April 21, 1854.

HOW TO COMMENCE BUSINESS.

WELL, boys, we doubt not you would all like to rise high in the world, and become good farmers, merchants, &c. Here is a good motto for you.—*Begin at the lowest round on 'e ladder and keep climbing*,—and here is a story which will illustrate just what we want to say. One of the wealthiest merchants of New-York city tells us how he commenced business. He says:

I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wanted. "No," in a rough tone, was the answer—all being too busy to bother with me—when I reflected that if they did not want a clerk they might want a laborer, but I was dressed too fine for that. I went to my lodgings, put on a rough garb, and the next day went into the same store and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again "no sir," was the response—when I exclaimed in despair almost, "not a laborer? Sir I will work at any wages. Wages is not my object, I must have employ, and I want to be useful in business." These last remarks attracted their attention, and in the end I was hired as a laborer in the basement and sub-cellars, at a very low pay, scarcely

enough to keep body and soul together. In the basement and sub-cellars I soon attracted the attention of the counting-house and chief clerk. I saved enough for my employers, in little things wasted, to pay my wages ten times over, and they soon found it out. I did not let any body about commit petty larcenies without remonstrance and threats of exposure, and real exposure if remonstrances would not do. I did not ask for any ten hour law. If I was wanted at 3 A. M. I was there, and cheerfully there, or if I was kept till 2 A. M. I never growled, but told every body to go home "and I will see every thing right." I loaded off at daybreak packages for the morning boats, or carried them myself. In short, I soon became indispensable to my employers, and I rose—and rose—and rose, till I became head of the house, with money enough, as you see, to give me any luxury or any position a mercantile man may desire for himself and children, in this great city.

• • •

A NOBLE BOY.—"Why did you not pocket some of those pears?" said one boy to another; "nobody was there to see." "Yes there was—I was there to see myself, and I don't ever mean to see myself do a mean thing!"

Miscellaneous.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

A FEW SOBER THOUGHTS.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

It is often the case, that the energies of an individual or a nation are supposed not to exist, when they are merely slumbering for want of occasion to call them forth. And we are apt in the present day, to think our forefathers and *foremothers* alone possessed the virtues of heroism, heightened by refinement and superior cultivation; when the only difference between them and our own fathers and mothers is, that the characteristics of the former were made conspicuous by circumstances, and have been recorded, while those of the latter shine in a very limited sphere, and appear not upon the page of history, though not less worthy of such honor. We doubt not there are multitudes at the present day who would be as eminent for self-denial in any great public emergency, as were our great grandmothers, and whose home virtues would be thought as worthy of imitation were they only made known. In those days—"the times that tried men's souls"—the more toil, the more self-denial and sacrifice any man or woman endured or practised, the more he or she was honored, so that there was some recompense for suffering, as well as some incentive to labor.

Ambition is a very unwomanly trait; but it is impossible, nevertheless, for any human being to toil without motive, to be resigned to neglect, obscurity, and suffering, when conscious of deserving esteem and preferment. Every person likes to be appreciated, however humble the sphere in which he moves.

Not long since, I heard an old gentleman speak of the impressions which struck him on returning to his native village after an absence of forty years. He arrived at the old homestead on Saturday evening, and first saw the playmates of his boyhood in the village church. He took his seat where he could see the people as they entered, and for the first time in his life noticed the superior physical advantages of aged men compared with aged women. Those

who had been boys with him, though now well stricken in years, he easily recognized. They were gray, perhaps, and furrowed, but were still erect, and had no appearance of being careworn or gnawed by disappointment. But of all the blithe, merry girls whom he had known in childhood, scarcely one could he see among the groups which were seated around him. The women were old, and bent, and haggard. He looked around in amazement and also in sadness, and wondered why years had so indelibly stamped their impress on the one sex, and tripped so lightly over the brows of the other. Those who had been among the fairest and gayest in their youth, had not only grown old, but seemed to have lost all elasticity of spirit—to look unhappy as well as careworn—disappointed and wretched as well as dim. He pondered long upon the causes which could produce such a change and work such effects, but to him there was no solution. I could have told him that it was very simple.

They were unhappy. Toil alone never kills the spirit—never eats up the heart. They had toiled without recompense. Life to them had no genuine brightness. They had traveled all the weary pathway without the sunshine of love—the appreciation which alone can sustain through weariness and watching.

They had married with all the bright hopes of girlhood—with the expectation of sympathy, and the vision so beautiful to women, of trust and dependence, and found themselves looked upon as mere housekeepers; somebody to take care of children and provide for the daily wants of a family. The idea is altogether too prevalent that *sentiment* is weak and foolish, something which sensible people should not indulge in—that love is for lovers, but not for husbands and wives.

Many times have I heard children when they were grown up, speak of the way their parents lived, and the gloom which was spread over all their own childish years by the want of unanimity and kind feeling between those who should have set an example of loving one another. Nothing can ever compensate a woman for this want of affection.

I have often heard a woman censured for becoming soured and morose, by those who only looked in now and then, when I knew that there were daily and hourly falling upon her heart, cold, bitter words, which she alone heard, and which were enough to chill the warmest life blood in the veins.

Children do not speak of their parents faults. God and nature teach them that this is sin; and parents seem to think because children cannot and do not reprove them, that they do not think and feel. But there is no cause from which children suffer more, than from the alienation and dissensions of their parents. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox with contention," is not too sentimental a doctrine for the Bible to teach on almost every page; but though the Bible is considered authority on almost all other points, on this it is deemed, practically, if not theoretically, a little too old fashioned.

It is the duty of parents to make for their children a cheerful and happy home. "To make a gloomy one is almost as wicked as to make an irreligious one," says a distinguished minister of the gospel.

In the country, children have many innocent sources of amusement, and lay up a store of delightful reminiscences connected with home, and are not so entirely dependent on a happy fireside as children in the city. But there is a weary weight to carry through all the pilgrimage of life, if we cannot dwell with pleasure upon the domestic virtues of parents.

Children are great observers; and they begin very young to moralize and philosophize, to draw inferences and jump at conclusions.—Where they see tears and sadness in a mother, they are very quick to divine the cause; and though they would not dare to sympathise, or let their pity be observed, their little hearts do not the less certainly become thoroughly enlisted for the sufferer. It is neither foolish nor weak to indulge and to manifest affection. It is not more beautiful and commendable in the young than in the aged. If fathers, and husbands, and brothers, wish their daughters, and wives, and sisters to be keepers at home, and contented in woman's sphere, they must make them happy there; and it is a universal weakness of woman to depend for happiness on affection; and how can they know that affection exists, unless it is manifested?

Let children see bestowed upon their mother the little delicate attentions and caresses which betoken that she is still loved, and the father will only be the more respected, and will be in no danger of seeming unmanly. There is nothing like unhappiness to destroy a woman's beauty, and make her grow old before her time; and the beauty which a blithe spirit and joyous temper gives to the countenance no time can efface.

EPIGRAPH ON "CHARLEY."

A Horse, who Died (universally lamented) Dec. 25, 1853,
Aet. 23 years.

HERE lies a faithful steed,
A staunch, uncompromising "Silver Gray,"
Who ran the race of life with sprightly speed,
Yet never ran—away.

Bright were his eyes, yet soft,
And "in the main" his tail was white and flowing,
And, though he never sketched a single draught,
He showed some taste for drawing!

His limbs were smooth and clean,
Fitted alike for buggy or for dray;
And, (like Napoleon the Great, I ween,)
He had a martial neigh!

No light nor trifling word,
Nor empty bombast from his lips would swell:
For, save some quiet horseLaughs, chuckling heard,
His tongue was bridled well!

Wild oats he never sowed,
Yet masticated tame ones with much zest;
Then, cheerful, bore each light allotted load—
As cheerfully took rest.

Full oft he lay secure,
Installed within his stall so warm and fair,
Slow-ruminating, dignified, demure,
With such a stable air!

With here and there a speck
Of roan, diversifying his white back,
And, martyr-like, a halter round his neck,
Which bound him to the rack!

Mortal he was; at length
The hey-day of his life was damped by death,
So, mustering all his once load-moving strength,
He drew—his final breath!

"Doctor," said a snuff-taking old lady, "do you think snuff hurts the brains?"
"Oh no, madam," replied the doctor, "people with brains never take snuff."

AN INCIPENT MILLIONAIRE.—The Eastern man is always noted for his shrewdness; of course he begins early to attain this. How young he takes lessons we are not able to say, but we must mention an instance. A boy about eight years old, went into a shop to buy a pen-knife; he selected one.

"How much," said the boy.

"Twelve cents," said the shopman.

"Well," said the boy laying down a shilling piece, "there is twelve and a half cents; I'll take the knife, and you may give me the half cent in fish hooks."

The shopkeeper accordingly gave the boy the knife, and one fish hook for the half cent, with the remark "that he would do."

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.

The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 835 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 274 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1,585 miles, covering an area altogether upward of 90,000 square miles.

REMOVING A FISH-HOOK FROM THE THROAT.—John Greiner, a lad about ten years of age, residing in the 5th Ward, was playing on Monday last with a fish-hook by holding it in his mouth, when by some mishap he swallowed it. He tried to remove it by pulling at the string, but it had become firmly lodged in the lower and back part of the throat. The little fellow was not only frightened, but in great pain; attempts were made by the boy's parents to extract the hook, but they were unable to do it. The hook had become firmly imbedded in the throat. Dr. A. Walters was called, and, after many fruitless efforts, he at length hit upon this novel and ingenious plan to extract it. Having ascertained the probable size of the hook, a pistol bullet of suitable dimensions was procured, a hole was pierced in the middle of it, and it was placed upon the line of the fish-hook and allowed to slip down to the hook. The weight of the bullet, assisted by gentle pressure downwards with a pair of curved forceps, removed the hook from its situation. Thus liberated, the point of the hook sticking into the lead, and being protected by it, was safely removed.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

DECEPTION OF THE SENSES.—It is mentioned in the Museum of Art and Science that if two fingers of the same hand, being crossed, be placed upon a table and a marble or pea is rolled between them, the impression will be, if the eyes are closed, that two marbles or peas are touched. If the nose be pinched and cinnamon be tasted, it will taste like a common stick of deal. Many substances lose their flavor when the nostrils are stopped. Nurses, therefore, upon right and scientific principles, stop the noses of children when they give them doses of disagreeable medicine. If the eyes are blindfolded, and buttermilk and claret be alternately tasted, the person tasting them, after a few repetitions of one process, will be unable to distinguish the one from the other.

SOMETHING LEFT.—The *Hartford Times* seems disposed to take the recent decomposition of its party pretty complacently, though inclined to hold on to any small fragment of hope that may present itself. Speaking of present prospects, the *Times* says: "The Democrats may possibly carry four Senators—probably only three, however, possibly only two."

Did the editor ever hear of the blacksmith who undertook to make an axe and burnt down his iron till he concluded to make a hatchet—found only iron enough left to make a horse shoe nail, and not succeeding in saving material enough for that, then threw what he had left into the water trough—exclaiming, "I don't care, there is enough of you for a good siss!"—*New-London Chronicle.*

ANECDOTE OF A GATE.—A correspondent of the *Home Journal*, writing of gates, tells this anecdote:

I once passed through a door-yard gate which did, unintentionally, give an indication of the designer's character. The gate was a common one, shut by a chain and ball, but the post to which the inner end of the chain was attached was carved and painted in the likeness of a negro with one hand raised to his cocked hat, and the other extended to welcome you in. As you opened the gate toward you, in going in, the negro post-pointer bent toward you, by a joint in his back, fairly bowing you in. Upon letting the gate go, a spring in his legs "brought him up standing," again, ready for the next comer. This faithful fellow performed the amiable for his master for many years, without reward, except now and then a new coat—of paint; but finally died of a rheumatic back, contracted in his master's service.

A FAMILY PARTY.—A Persian merchant complaining heavily of some unjust sentence of the lower court, was told by the judge to go to the cadi.

"But the cadi is your uncle," urged the plaintiff.

"Then you can go to the grand vizier."
"But his secretary is your cousin."
"Then you may go to the sultan."
"But his favorite sultana is your neice."
"Well, then, go the d——l."
"Ah, there is still closer family connections," said the merchant, as he left the court in despair.

No—is a great word, though it looks so small in print. In certain circumstances it is the biggest word that can fill a man's mouth. It concentrates his whole personality in a single monosyllable. The young, when tempted, find it very difficult to say it. There is a critical year or two, as they are passing to maturity, when they need parental help to enable them to get out this resolute word, *No!* The moral machinery of the man is just starting, the steam is bubbling and effervescent, longing to work. A little help at the lever will turn it on judiciously and harmonious action will result. Alas for the youth who have no wise parents to help them to say *no* at this critical period! "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."—*Examiner.*

SMART.—"Why Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person in company with half a dozen huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman. "I am like a sixpence among six copper pennies, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

A MOTHER admonishing her son, (a lad some seven years of age,) told him that he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do today. The little urchin replied, "then mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum-pudding tonight."

OVERWORK OF THE MIND—A MELANCHOLY TRUISM.—In these days half our diseases come from the neglect of our body in the over-work of the brain. In this railway age the wear and tear of labor and intellect go on without pause or self-pity. We live longer than our forefathers, but we suffer more from a thousand artificial anxieties and cares. They fatigued only the muscles; we exhaust the finer strength of the nerves; and when we send impatiently to the doctor, it is ten to one but what he finds the acute complaints, which is all that we perceive, connected with some chronic mental irritation, or some unwholesome inveteracy of habit.—*Sir Bulwer Lytton at Edinburgh.*

WHAT DEGRADES.—Places and professions are not of much account. To one who has self-respect, a theatre is as safe as a throne. It is the heart carried into a thing, not the thing itself that degrades. The heart, not the position is the assurance and safeguard of virtue. It is not the profession but the heart that degrades. The most despised calling may be made honorable by the honor of its professors; nor will any manner of work corrupt the nature which is intrinsically pure. The ballet-dancer may be as high-minded as the governess; the shop-worker as noble as the artist. It is the heart, the mind, the intention carried into the work, which degrades, or ennobles the character; for to the "pure all things are pure," and to the impure, all things are occasions of still further evil.—*Chambers's Journal.*

QUESTIONS WELL ANSWERED.—A sophist, wishing to puzzle Thales, the Melesian, one of the wise men of Greece, proposed to him in rapid succession the following difficult questions. The philosopher replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with how much propriety and precision, our readers can judge for themselves.

What is the oldest of all things? God—because he always existed.

What is the most beautiful? The world—because it is the work of God.

What is the greatest of all things? Space—because it contains all that is created.

What is the quickest of all things? Thought—because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the strongest? Necessity—because it makes men face all the dangers of life.

What is the most difficult? To know yourself.

What is the most constant of all things? Hope—because it still remains with man after he has lost every thing else.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch

several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two *complete* volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is 12½ to 25 cts. higher in most grades; Corn 3 cts. per bushel; Pork 31½ cts. per bbl.; Lard ¼ ct. per lb.; Beef unchanged.

Cotton has fluctuated somewhat the past week, but has settled down to-day at the same rates as per our last. Sugar and Tobacco the same.

The weather was very fine and hot up to Thursday, the 27th April. The thermometer ranged the preceding day as high as 75° at noon. On the evening of the 27th, it commenced raining, which it continued gently with strong easterly winds till Saturday morning the 29th, when it blew a gale, and during the succeeding twenty-four hours the rain poured down in torrents. We never witnessed a greater fall of water in the same space of time. Sunday, the 30th, was slightly showery, closing fine at night. The destruction by the flood is terrible,

and it will take a long time to repair the devastations committed throughout the country. The season still continues very backward. We find by our record, that many shrubs and trees leave and bloom from 10 to 18 days later than last year. In 1853 the peach trees began to bloom at our residence, 16 miles north of the Battery, on the 18th of April, this year the first blossoms at the same place did not appear till the 28th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

We are in receipt of the *Mark Lane Express* of April 10th, and condense a few words, all that is important to our readers in its long article on the Corn Trade. It shows an importation of Wheat into the London Market, for the quarter ending April 1st, 1854, of 381,003 qrs., against 190,621 qrs. in the corresponding time of 1853; and from this it argues that the wants of England will be equally great for the succeeding quarter to be made up of the months of April, May, and June. It also says that the advices from the Upper Baltic repeat what has already been so frequently affirmed, viz., that the Wheat crop of 1853 has proved very short, and stocks having been reduced into a narrow compass by the large shipments during autumn and winter, the supplies likely to be derived from that quarter during the summer, will, it is stated, be comparatively small.

If all this be correct, Great Britain will look to the United States for her principal supply of wheat till the next harvest. The price, consequently cannot go down much this spring and the coming summer.

The weather continues very fine in England for putting in the spring crops. Money is unusually dear there, which greatly checks speculation in grain. Were it not for this, the demand would be greater than it now is.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

Saturday, April 29, 1854.

Rain! Rain! Mud! Mud' and yet New-York must eat! does eat, and pay for—Mercer potatoes, \$4@\$4 25 per bbl.; Carters, ditto; Early Junes, \$3 50@\$4; Common, \$3@\$3 25; yellow Onions, \$3; red, \$3 25; white, \$3 50; white Turnips, \$2 25@\$2 50; yellow, \$3; Spinach, \$2 50; Russet Apples, \$4; Greenings, \$4 50; Swans, \$4 50; Spitzburgs, \$4 50; Baldwin, \$5; Se-knotturners, \$5; Green Peas, \$2@\$2 50; Parsnips, \$2 50; Carrots, \$2 50; Beets, \$2 50; Lettuce, per doz. bunches, 37½c. @ \$1; Onions, 62½c.; Vegetable Oysters, \$1; Celery, \$1 50@\$2 25; Rhubarb, \$6; Rape Sprouts, \$1 75; Maple Sugar, 10@12c. per lb.; Old Butter, 14@18c.; New Butter, 23@25c.; Eggs, 9 doz., 14@16c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 1, 1854.

Owing to the unprecedented storm of last week, the number of cattle in market is much less than usual. The day is pleasant, though cool. This, and the limited number make prices high, considering the quality, which is uniformly common throughout the yards. But very few of the cattle show stable cure. Feeders would do well to notice that their animals would bring them enough better prices, from their looks, to pay all trouble in stabling.

Prices range from 8½@11c. per pound.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY

Beeves,	1,813	3,548
Swine,	4,946	
Cows and Calves,	11	
Sheep,	858	
Veals,	1107	

Erie R. R. brought in 541 beeves, 4346 swine; Hudson R.

R., 5 beesves, 11 cows and calves, 1107 veals, 318 sheep, Hudson River Boats, 210 beesves. New-York State, by cars, 103. Ohio, by cars, 780. Kentucky, by cars, 295. Illinois, by cars, 80. Pennsylvania, on foot, 214. Virginia, on foot, 65.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves, 200

Sheep, 2,000

Veals, 100

Cows and Calves, 100

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 150

Cows, 63

Sheep, 586

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 50

Cows, 40

Prices at Robinson Street, beeves, \$3@/llc.; cows and calves, \$25@/\$50; veals, 4, 5, and 6 cts.; sheared sheep, \$2 50@\$6; wooled sheep, \$3 50@\$8.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853. \$100 lbs. 5 87 1/2@ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852. 6 62 1/2@ —

Beeswax.

American Yellow. \$1 lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.

American, Gray and White. — 40 @ 45

Coal.

Liverpool Orrel. \$1 chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch. — — —
Sidney. 7 75 @ 50
Pictou. 8 50 @ —
Anthracite. \$1 2,000 lb. 6 @ 6 50

Cotton.

Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary. 8 8 8 8
Middling. 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Middling Fair. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 11
Fair. 11 11 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth. \$1 yard. — 12 1/2@13 —
American Kentucky. — — —
Dundee. — — —

Coffee.

Java, White. \$1 lb. 14 @ 14 1/2
Mocha. 13 1/2@14
Brazil. — 10 1/2@12
Maracaibo. — 12 @ 12 1/2
St. Domingo. — 9 1/2@10 1/2

Cordage.

Bale Rope. \$1 lb. — 7 @ 10
Boit Rope. — — — 20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts. \$1 gro. — 35 @ 45
Velvet, Pints. — 20 @ 28
Phials. — 4 @ 16

Feathers.

Live Geese, prime. \$1 lb. — 47 @ 49

Flax.

Jersey. \$1 lb. — 8 @ 9

Flour and Meal.

Sour. \$1 bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2. 7 — 7 25
State, common brands. 7 50 @ 7 63 1/2
State, straight brand. 7 62 1/2@7 75
State, favorite brands. 7 87 1/2@8 —
Western, mixed do. 7 93 1/2@8 —

Michigan and Indiana, Straight do. 8 — 8 18 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands. 8 25 @ 8 37 1/2
Ohio, common to good brands. 8 — 8 31 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common. 8 — 8 12 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands. 8 31 1/2@8 50

Ohio, extra brands. 8 62 1/2@9 63 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, extra do. 8 37 1/2@9 37 1/2
Genesee, fancy brands. 9 — 9 12 1/2

Genesee, extra brands. 9 25 @ 10 50
Canada, (in bond). 7 75 @ 7 81 1/2
Brandywine. 8 75 @ 8 81 1/2
Georgetown. 8 75 @ 8 81 1/2
Petersburgh City. 8 75 @ 8 81 1/2
Richmond Country. 8 72 1/2@8 75
Alexandria. 8 72 1/2@8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street. 8 72 1/2@8 75
Rye Flour. 4 68 1/2@4 75

Corn Meal, Jersey. 3 62 1/2@3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine. 4 — 4 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine. \$1 punch. 19 — 10

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee. \$1 bush. 2 20 @ 2 39
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond). 1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White. 1 95 @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White. 1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White. 2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western. 1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red. 1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern. 1 12 1/2@ —

Corn, Unsound. — @ 55
Corn, Round Yellow. — 82 @ 83
Corn, Round White. — 82 @ 84
Corn, Southern White. — 82 @ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow. — 85 @ 90
Corn, Western Mixed. — 80 @ 87
Corn, Western Mixed. — 86 @ 87
Corn, Western Yellow. — 95 @ 98

Oats, River and Canal. —	49 @ 51
Oats, New-Jersey. —	46 @ 47
Oats, Western. —	53 @ 54
Oats, Penna. —	47 @ 49
Oats, Southern. —	49 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed. — 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2	
Peas, Canada. — bush. 1 18 1/2@ —	
Beans, White. — 1 50 @ 1 62 1/2	

Hay.

Rio Grande, Mixed. —	2 lb. — 23 @ 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed. —	21 @ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales. \$1 100 lbs. — 87 1/2@ 90

Hemp.

Russia, clean. —	\$1 ton. 285 @ 320
Russia, Outshot. —	— @ —
Manilla. —	\$1 lb. 13 1/2@ —
Sisal. —	10 @ —
Sunn. —	5 1/2@ —
Italian. —	\$1 ton. 240 @ —
Jute. —	120 @ 125
American, Dew-rotted. —	195 @ 200
American, do., Dressed. —	210 @ 260
American, Water-rotted. —	— @ —

Hops.

1853. —	\$1 lb. — 40 @ 44
1852. —	38 @ 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common. — \$1 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Timber, White Pine. —	\$1 cubic ft. 18 @ 22
Timber, Oak. —	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O. —	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine. — (by cargo) —	18 @ 22

	YARD SELLING PRICES
Timber, Oak Scantling. — 19 M. ft. 30	@ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern. — 17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked. —	— @ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked. —	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear. — 87 50	@ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual. — 30	@ 35
Boards, North River, Box. — 16	@ 17
Boards, Albany Pine. — \$1 pce. 16 @ 22	
Boards, City Worked. —	23 @ 24
Boards, do narrow, clear ceiling. —	25 @ —
Plank, do, narrow, clear flooring. —	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine. —	26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce. —	18 @ 20
Shingles, Pine, sawed. — \$1 bunch. 2 25 @ 2 50	
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved. — 2 75 @ 3	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual. — \$1 M. ft. 24	@ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality. — 22 @ 25	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality. — 19 @ 21	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality. — 17 @ 18	
Shingles, Company, 3 ft. — 32 @ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft. —	— @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft. —	— @ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe. — 65 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Hhd. — 52 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Ebl. — 40 @ —	
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd. — 38 @ 35	
Heading, White Oak. — 60 @ —	

	YARD SELLING PRICES
New-Orleans. —	\$1 gall. 27 @ —
Porto Rico. —	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado. —	25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba. —	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c. —	23 1/2@ 24

Molasses.

New-Orleans. —	\$1 gall. 27 @ —
Porto Rico. —	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado. —	25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba. —	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c. —	23 1/2@ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d. —	\$1 lb. — 4 1/2@ 5
Wrought, 6d@20d. —	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County. —	\$1 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington. —	— @ 5 50
Tar. —	\$1 bbl. 3 @ 3 50
Pitch, City. —	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered). —	1 75 @ 1 87 1/2
Resin, White. —	\$1 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine. —	\$1 gall. 66 @ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City. —	\$1 ton. — @ —
Thick, Round, Country. —	— @ 28
Thin Oblong Country. —	— @ 33

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country. —	\$1 bbl. 9 50 @ 12
Beef, Prime, Country. —	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City. —	13 50 @ 14
Beef, Mess, extra. —	15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City. —	7 25 @ 8
Beef, Prime, Mess. —	\$1 tce. 15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western. —	\$1 bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western. —	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess. —	14 88 @ 16
Pork, Clear, Western. —	— @ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels. —	\$1 lb. — 10% @ —
Hams, Pickled. —	8 1/2 @ 9
Hams, Dry Salted. —	— @ 8 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled. —	6 1/2 @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted. —	— @ 6 1/2
Beer Hams, in Pickle. —	\$1 bbl. 13 @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked. —	\$1 lb. — 9 @ 9 1/2
Butter, Orange County. —	26 @ 28
Butter, Ohio. —	12 @ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies. —	20 @ 25
Butter, Canada. —	19 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond). —	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime. —	10 @ 12

Plaster Paris.	—
Blue Nova Scotia. —	\$1 ton. 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia. —	3 50 @ 3 62 1/2

Salt.

Turks Island. —	\$1 bush. — @ 48
St. Martin's. —	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground. —	\$1 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12 1/2

Liverpool, Fine. — 1 45 @ 1 50

Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's. — 1 72 1/2@ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined. —	\$1 — 6 1/2@ 8
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Crude, East India. —	— 7 @ 7 1/2
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Nitrate Soda. —	— 5 @ 5 1/2
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Seeds.

Clover. —	\$1 lb. — 10 @ 11 1/2
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Timothy, Mowed. —	\$1 tce. 14 @ 17
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Timothy, Reaped. —	17 @ 20
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Flax, American, Rough. —	— @ —
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Linseed, Calcutta. —	— @ —
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Sugar.	—
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St. Croix. —	\$1 lb. — — @ —
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New-Orleans. —	4 @ 4 1/2
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Cuba Muscovado. —	4 1/2 @ 6
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Porto Rico. —	4 1/2 @ 6
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Havana, White. —	7 1/2 @ 8
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Havana, Brown and Yellow. —	5 @ 7 1/2
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Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf. —	9 1/2 @ 10
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do. do. do. Crushed. —	9 1/2 @ 10
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do. do. do. Ground. —	8 1/2 @ 10
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do. 2d quality, Crushed. —	none.
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Manilla. —	5 1/2 @ —
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Brazil White. —	6 1/2 @ 7
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Brazil, Brown. —	5 @ 6
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Tallow.	—
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American, Prime. —	\$1 lb. — 11 1/2@ 12 1/2
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